

ADVERTISE!

The Best Medium for Advertising in the Colony is THE 'CHINA MAIL'. THE POPULAR AND LEADING PAPER.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845.

GOLD MEDALS, PARIS 1867, 1878.
JOSEPH GILLOTTES PRINTERS.
Of Highest Quality, & Having Greated Durability, are preferred to CHEAPEST.
The only Award, "Chicago, 1893.
NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS.
Bank Pts., 22, 224, 251.
Sole Pts., 21, 108, 237, 150, 204, 200.
In Fine, Medium, and Broad points.
The New Turned-up Point is 214.

No. 11,633.

就三月六年百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

日廿月五年子庚

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.
17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Engineers and General Merchants

SOLE AGENTS FOR CARTER'S DISINTEGRATORS FOR

GRINDING BARK, BEAN CAKE, SANDALWOOD, CORN,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

AMERICAN DRILLING MACHINES FOR HAND OR POWER.
DUPLEX AND DIRECT ACTING PUMPS FOR EVERY SERVICE.
SHIP'S TELEGRAPHIES, SPECIAL SIZES FOR
LAUNCHES.

CHAMPION FORGES. LUBRICATORS.
INJECTORS. EJECTORS.
ENGINE OILS & SOLIDIFIED LUBRICANTS.
ENGINE AND BOILER MOUNTINGS.
ASBESTOS AND PUMP PACKINGS.
GENERAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE
Peak Hotel.

CITY OFFICE,
7, DUDDELL STREET.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN

ENTRALLY Situated at PLUNKETT'S
GAP, THE PEAK, 1,500 feet
above Sea Level and 500 yards from Train
terminus. For Terms, &c.,
Apply to the MANAGER.
Telephone No. 56.

榮 CHEE WING. 28 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST),
HONGKONG.

DEALER IN
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,
IRON WARE, &c.,
Suitable for
SHIPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.
Hongkong, May 29, 1900.

1227

ANNO.

FOR SALE, as a going concern, the
AMOY HOTEL. Well Furnished
throughout.

Apply by Letter to 'HOTEL'
1374, Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

NOTICE.

WOOD'S VICTORIAN COWBRAND
TABLE BUTTER. (The Favourite Brand).

To be had of all Retail Drapers.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Age & for:

China, Japan and the Philippine Islands,
Hongkong, May 28, 1900.

1217

TRUTHS WITHOUT SENTIMENT.

A PAMPHLET, by O. M. ANDRE-
SON, will be sent by the Writer on
Receipt of 30 Cents. Address 109, Praya
East, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 18, 1900.

1367

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 319.

CHINA SEA.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain
D. MACKENZIE, of the s.s. *Kreolin*,
rejects that his ship struck bottom at
4:50 a.m., on the 4th instant, with East
Point, Nama Island, bearing North true,
and three Chimney Bluff Point, bearing
S. 70° E., the time of sounding being at
the time of the point of contact, (the
bulge) 14 feet. In the above
position British Admiralty Chart, No.
1927, small corrections to January, 1803,
two 14 fathoms of water.

By Order of the Inspector General of
Customs,
A. M. BISBEE, Coast Inspector.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
COAST INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Shanghai, 11th June, 1900.

1366

EYE-SIGHT.

NOTICE.

I AM continuing my sight-testing Rooms
at W. BREWER & Co.,
which during my absence will be in CHARGE
of M. McIver, Member Ph. Soc.

A Register of all GLASSES supplied to
my constituents in the Far East is kept
here and my kind of ordinary or special
lenses can be obtained.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY;

N. LAZARUS.

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Intimations.

Cuticura SOAP.

For the Complexion
For Red Rough Hands

For Hair and Scalp

For Sanative Uses

For Instant Relief

Speedy Cure

For Every Humour

For G. Falconer & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.
PINCE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.

G. FALCONER & CO., AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS, LOUD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

JUST ARRIVED: EASTMAN'S CAMERAS AND ACCESSORIES.

64, QUEEN'S ROAD

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from

Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliaousness, SICK Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst,

Skin Eruptions, Bells, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and

Feverish Attacks.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYEMIA, ERYSIPELAE, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyemia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. The use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt', which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated." —A Physician from New York (Qualified).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SICKLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNPARSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See caption marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'.

Prepared by J. C. ENO, LTD., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, A STOMA, B RONCHITIS.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS AS A CHARM, one dose generally being sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHEA."

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

R. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures all attacks of

PILESY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of THIS REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 143, 2a, 4a, & 4d, SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. Davenport, 83, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE FOR NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, N. TOOTACHE, RHEUMATISM.

Of all Chemists.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet Lincoline in various sizes, made to suit every taste, and protects against insects and vermin.

Lincoline Toilet Soap.

Lincoline Cream and Lincoline Ointment.

Lincoline Hair Dressing.

Lincoline Hair Oil.

Lincoline Hair Tonic.

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IS MARS SIGNALLING?

WONDERFUL THINGS OBSERVED ON THE BLOOD-RED PLANET.

Every 781 days Mars, swinging on a larger orbit than the earth further away from the sun, passes within an easy distance of our planet.

She is 37,000,000 miles away, and looks the size of a half sovereign at a distance of 2,000 yards. From the right side of the earth we see her in the full glory of her sunset day a thing of entrancing beauty, a globe of orange red, a waste of sand and rock, a desert. But look all over the desert there are streaks of greyish green, a multitude of seas, mountains, valleys, and plains. There is no rain on Mars. The vapour lifts from the tropic seas, blows north and south towards the Arctic and the Antarctic, and discharge in heavy showers.

ON THE POLAR ICECAPS.

Wide expanses, sometimes as big as France, are covered in midday with shallow water. Then the orange desert is lightly shaded with a thin green film. And with the rising of the sea, all the sounds, firths, bays, and gulfs are flushed, and the whole desert is veined with an intricate system of channels.

HOW RAIN FALLEN ON MARS.

We have had the big rains mapped for two hundred years, and the largest 'canals' are along 200 miles wide, the smallest that can be seen yet are eighteen miles wide. Any that are smaller than that cannot be discerned until we have better telescopes.

London streets often run to one point, and make what we call a 'circuit.' So do the 'canals' of Mars converge on what are known to us as lakes, each perfectly round, and about 200 miles wide. The smallest that can be seen yet are eighteen miles wide.

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The sun looks much smaller from Mars than it does from the earth. The sun is the great engine which works all the machinery of the planet, and on Mars there is only 2/5 of the light and heat which is used for running our earth. The heat of the tropics is supposed to be eight degrees below zero.

THESE ARE NOT ENOUGH HEAT.

And light to grow even oats and potatoes, and no plants which we eat could ripen. The air is thinner than that at the top of our highest mountain. The atmosphere is 100 miles deep, but not thin that no animal which we know could breathe it.

And there are the people like who dig canals 40-60 miles long, who have farming settlements two hundred miles wide. The Martians cannot possibly have lungs like ours; their skins must be utterly different from anything in our markets.

And the Martians have called our attention, perhaps unconsciously, to their 'lakes' and 'canals' arranged in regular geometrical designs, such as only intelligent people would think of making. In time we may read some meaning from the patterns, or with better telescopes discover the Martian cities.

UNNECESSARY LOSS OF TIME.

MR. W. S. Watson, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winters, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: 'I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Cole, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work. Sold by All Dealers, Watkins & Co., General Agents.'

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE POWERS.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* is the first German paper to comment at any length on the speeches made at the Primeval League meeting, recently, by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain. Towards the end of its article, it says:

'The world's sense of justice, which has been offended by this war, will make it feel in some way or other. There can be no more talk now of an Anglo-American brotherhood. Moreover, the Chamberlain-Salisbury Imperialism, as regards Australia, is threatened; and we see a third ominous feature in England's relations with Russia, who, in spite of all her promises, has gone unmercifully on her war with China, not only uncompromisingly, but England made when the French tried to establish themselves at Muscat and the present attitude of English policy towards Russia's advances to the Persian Gulf, to say the change that has since taken place. Russia's influence is increasing more and more. It still remains to be seen what attitude the Pan-American movement will take up towards the two Powers. In India it is without doubt an English one, and General Popham will certainly be able to make use of it, as will the sword enemy of Russia, Lord Curzon. But the Shah's journey might easily give the movement an anti-English turn; and the Russo-Austrian understanding regarding Balkan questions gravitates the *Statesmen* and the *Statesmen and Foreigners* to the English position. It is probable that England will incline toward Russia rather than to England. The Sultan's voice would find an echo even in India, if raised against England, and, of course in Afghanistan, where the opinion prevails that they have been duped by English politicians. But for the crippling of England by the war, Russia's advance would, at any rate, have been a great deal slower and more cautious than it has been.'

THE DECLINE OF MOHAMMEDANIS-

AN. In a conversation with the Standard correspondent on the subject of the situation in Turkey, Mahmud Pacha expressed his views in substance as follows:

'Those persons who are struck by the unfortunate inferiority of the Mussulmans, it is natural to take the trouble to study the question seriously, imagining that it is the Mohammedan religion which hinders the march of the Mussulman States on the road of progress. I take the liberty of observing that the decline is, after all, only transitory. The past reassures us for the future. That Mussulman civilisation which is now at such a low ebb was formerly very brilliant; it possessed savants, philosophers, poets, historians, geographers, as astronomers, and mathematicians. At all times the Mussulmans have shown themselves to be commercial people. The diffusion of Islamism over a great portion of Asia, and, above all, in the North of Africa, greatly favoured that disposition. In former times their caravan visited the most distant countries of the then known world. At the same time, the arm of the Arabs propagated Islamism in Asia and Africa, and, in order to extend their empire, converted the whole of Turkey. It cannot be denied that Islam was a civilisation which was mistress in the East during centuries. I can affirm, without danger of being contradicted, that, from about the year 750 A.D. till towards the middle of the Thirteenth Century, the Mussulman world was in intellectual, cultural, superior to the Christian world. If that superiority had long since degenerated into a very marked inferiority, the cause must not be sought in the Mohammedan religion, but in the despotic system of Government adopted by the Mussulman States.'

I have a great many reasons for believing that the Mussulman States of the East—Turkey and Persia, to speak only of those which have preserved their independence, can be regenerated without a reversion of their religion. What is required is to reformed Islamism, adapted to the ideas of the present century, and permitting the progress of science and permitting the movement which constitutes the real power of the West. I am, therefore, led to the practical conclusion that it is above all necessary to sow instruction broadcast among the Mu-sulmans. It is not sufficient to educate a few distinguished individuals to educate the future of a people. A civilisation cannot be really strong without having a firm and broad base. It is not Islamism which imposes ignorance and superstition. With regard to the Turks, it cannot be said they are a people devoid of moral sentiment, intelligence, and energy. With the exception of that of the Arabs, no domination has ever been more rapid and more durable than that of the Turks. The despotism of some of their rulers, proceeding by the confection of their spiritual and temporal power, and resulting in the extinction of their freedom. A people, when treated like a flock of sheep, and in rising to obtain possession of their legitimate rights of independent men and liberty, is that is thus that Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina have detached themselves from the Turkish Empire. The tyranny and detestable administration of Abdul Hamid has accelerated those events, and it is nothing but the rivalry of the European Powers, and the fear of coming under the protection of a race different from their own, which paralyses the movement in favour of independence among the populations still under the rule of the Sultan.'

I think I have said enough to show that it is despotism and not Islamism which is the cause of all the ills from which the East is suffering. A similar calamity is threatening the progress of all the Moslem peoples of the present day. It is Turkey that must take the initiative in the work of the regeneration of the Mussulman world; but all efforts will be vain so long as the Sultan's power is not limited. To confine the Sultan's authority within legitimate bounds, and to eliminate the baneful influence of the Courtly and bad Counsellors, would be the only effective means of rehabilitating the memory of that Turkey which, in the opinion of Europe, is in imminent danger of political death.

For my part, however, I believe that, as far as the Moslem world is concerned, the East can yet cross the broad abyss separating it from anything in our markets.'

THE SUN LOOKS MUCH SMALLER FROM MARS.

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THE BELLEVILLE BOILER.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
Shipping.
Daylight.—Madrass Maru leaves for Swatow.

MEMOS FOR MONDAY.
Auctions.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at Temple Street, Yau Ma Tei.
3.15 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at Ma-Tau-Kok.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 25.—
Goods per *Wellesley* Maru not cleared after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Superfine Stores, &c., at Central Police Station.

THURSDAY, June 28.—
Goods per *Wellesley* Maru not cleared at 4 p.m. subject to rent.

SATURDAY, July 7.—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., at the Company's Offices, No. 4, Queen's Building.

WEDNESDAY, July 4.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Valuable Furniture at the Mount Richmond, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

Optium Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 23, 1900.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| New Patna, cash, | 1 15 |
| Old Patna, cash, | 1065 |
| New Banaras, cash, | 1010 |
| Old Banaras, cash, | — |
| New Malwa, credit, | — |
| Allowance, Ticks, | 920,930 |
| Last Year, | 12/16 |
| Allowance, Ticks, | 940,950 |
| Old Malwa credit, | 12/16 |
| Allowance, Ticks, | — |
| Person, Oily, cash, | 100,950 |
| Allowance, Ticks, | 890,950 |
| Person, Papier, long, | — |
| Allowance, Ticks, | — |

Exchange.

HONGKONG, June 23, 1900.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| On London— | |
| Bank, Wires, | 1/11 |
| On demand, | 1/11 |
| 30 days' sight, | 1/11 |
| 4 months' sight, | 1/11 |
| Credits, 4 | 1/11 |
| Documentary, 1 month's sight, | 2/10 |
| On Paris— | |
| On demand, | 2.46 |
| Credits, 4 months' sight, | 2.51 |
| On Berlin—Demand, | 2.00 |
| On New York— | |
| On demand, | 47 |
| Credits, 60 days' sight, | 48 |
| On Bosphorus— | |
| Wires, | 138 |
| On demand, | 147 |
| On Calcutta— | |
| Wires, | 146 |
| On demand, | 147 |
| On Singapore— | |
| On demand, | 1 1/2 p.m. |
| On Manila— | |
| On demand, | 23 p.m. |
| On Shanghai— | |
| On demand, | 71 |
| 30 days' sight, (private paper) | 72 |
| On Yokohama— | |
| On demand, | 95% p.m. |
| Gold Leaf, 100 fine, (per tael) | \$82.70 |
| Sovereign (Bank's buying) rate | \$10.10 |
| Silver (per oz.) | 27.13 |



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Port after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These Wines are too favourably known to need comment.

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Queen's Road Central.

The publication of this issue commenced at 5.40 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

One of the subjects set down for discussion at the fourth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which commences its sittings in London on the 20th of June, is that of commercial education throughout the Empire. The subject comes before the Congress in the form of a resolution by the Liverpool Chamber recommending the Government to encourage technical and scientific study by making grants-in-aid equal in amount to those bestowed on other science and art subjects, and that the Chambers of Commerce should be represented on the Boards of Education. This proposal of the Liverpool Chamber is evidence of a growing desire among our thinking commercial men to adopt measures to maintain the industrial and commercial supremacy of Great Britain, now seriously menaced by foreign competitors. How far these extraneous or artificial aids will be successful time alone can reveal, but we have the evidence of Germany, France and Japan to prove that the systematic training of the young in technical and commercial subjects has been productive of highly beneficial results. Education is not everything. Circumstance and character, environment and opportunity have their share in the material development of a people. But we in Hongkong, to whom all questions bearing on commercial development are of first-class importance, know to some extent what education has done for Japan; and the Hongkong and Shanghai delegates to the Congress, Sir Thomas Jackson and Messrs. T. H. Whitehead and E. F. Alford, could, if they liked, contribute largely to the knowledge of the other delegates in this regard.

The Educational Laws promulgated in Japan in 1872 provided for the organisation of commercial schools in the large centres throughout Japan, with a view to the diffusion of commercial education. The subjects taught embrace ethics, Japanese and Chinese literature, writing, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, commercial correspondence, commercial geography, drawing, commercial economy, commercial history, mercantile law, commercial practice, and the English language; and, according to local requirements, such subjects as banking, exchange, transportation, insurance, the law of companies, shipping law, the law of contracts, customs duties, statistics, physics, chemistry, natural history, geometry, mechanical engineering, and technology are added. Other foreign languages taught—and the Japanese are apt pupils—are French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, and Corean. At the end of 1898, there were in Japan 22 schools giving a commercial education, but since then other institutions have been opened in the growing commercial centres of this enterprising and progressive country. To show the interest taken in this subject in Japan we may mention that Mr. Okata Kihachiro, who commenced life in humble circumstances but who is now one of the wealthiest merchants in Japan, is building a new commercial school in Tokio at a cost of £60,000, which sum has been vested in three trustees by this public-spirited native. Disappointment exists among the ultra-progressive educationists at the results hitherto achieved by these schools, but foreign observers acquainted with the backwardness of their own countries in regard to the facilities for acquiring a sound commercial training on a grand scale appreciate at its true value the progress Japan has made and is still making commercially and industrially.

As a nation Great Britain has probably lost to learn positively from France than any other country, if we except art. In 1898, Mr. C. G. Perry, M.A., prepared an exhaustive report for presentation to the House of Commons on the recent progress of France in technical education. There had been a distinct change in French educational methods since 1888, and we gather from Mr. Perry's report that the creation of commercial and industrial schools in France is the outcome of a desire to counteract the tremendous decline of apprenticeship in that country. With the decline of apprenticeship there has been a coincident falling off in technical skill. If the history of the recent progress in French technical instruction has any lesson to teach, concludes Mr. Perry, 'it would appear to be that the time has arrived for us also to adopt a bolder and more consistent policy as regards industrial education, and by giving greater prominence to practical, special and scholastic as opposed to theoretical, scientific, and supplemental requirements to render our system of technical instruction, so far as it is intended to meet foreign competition, an *unequalled professional* professional.'

From Germany, on the other hand, we most formidable commercial competitor, we have, as a nation, much to learn. 'So long ago as 1893, the late Mr. Matthew Arnold wrote, 'In its completeness and completeness the school system of Germany is such as to excite the foreigner's admiration.' Since the distinguished philosopher and critic wrote these words, we have witnessed great changes in the educational system of Germany which we had special means of

forming an opinion, namely, in the electrical trades and in the cognate branches, as also in colour manufacture and in various applications of printing involving artistic and scientific skill.' They advocate change methods to meet this German competition, especially in such small subtleties as weights, measures, and packing, and, 'above all,' they say, 'We must endeavour to improve and to develop our higher industrial and secondary literary and technical machinery, and whilst adapting this machinery to our peculiar conditions we must see that it is maintained at least on a level with that of any other nation.'

Facts might be obtained from other sources to prove that radical reformation is required, and that the subject deserves the attention of the practical politician. If the proposition of the Liverpool Chamber is carried into effect, it will help to remedy matters, but the whole question requires to be gone into very thoroughly and dealt with systematically and comprehensively. If capable representative business men were willing to give their assistance and could spare the time to serve on the Boards of Education as proposed by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, we have no reason to believe that the necessary reformation could not be speedily accomplished. What Germany has done Great Britain can, and as soon as the country is convinced that better technical instruction is a desideratum in our commercial and industrial life no reasonable expenditure will be begrimed. It will be interesting to hear what the delegates to the Congress have to say on the subject.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Breach of Post Office Ordinance.

Sergeant Terry was fortunate in bringing to book, this morning, another of those individuals who eke out a living by acting the private postman. Han Hung Fa, tallyman, on board the steamer *Macau-Kei* of San U, was, at the Magistrate, fined \$10.00, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for having attempted to take letters from Hongkong to Macau without their going through the proper channel, viz. the Post Office. He had a big sum of money in his possession when caught and was able to pay his fine.

The Coming Election.

In view of the belief that has been expressed that the General Election will take place in October, the following extract from a private letter from home will be of interest:—'I never thought the country could become so military in spirit. It was the same year (1899) that a Commission of Enquiry visited Germany to investigate the recent progress in that country of technical education. The report prepared by Sir Philip Magnus, and Messrs. Gilbert R. Redgrave, Sirs Smith and William Woodall, M.P., is well worth perusal. There can be no doubt, we think, that the facilities afforded by the German schools for the higher scientific training of the youth of the country is a means for the developing of German industries on the lines suggested by the witness from Hongkong. The instruction imparted is more disciplinary to the mind, and exercises a deeper influence in the formation of habits of observation and the application of the technical knowledge acquired, whilst the teaching of modern languages is intrusted upon to a far greater extent than in any of our own schools with results of the greatest possible benefit to the German "clerk and commercial agent." Elsewhere, they say, "The instruction in the state schools is essentially practical, and has been very helpful in the development of several of the smaller industries, again bearing corroboration of the evidence from Hongkong. The Commission was particularly struck by the rapid strides made by certain manufacturers. In Bavaria, for instance in 1882, there was not a single Portland cement factory. In 1885, a business was founded, and in 1896 it employed 300 hands and turned out 50,000 tons of cement per year. (In passing, let us quote the following passage from the Hongkong Blue Book: 'At one time the trade was all English. Latterly, with the exception of that imported for the Government's use, three-quarters of the trade is German, principally and chiefly owing to its being lower in cost, being ground finer than the British, and consequently better suited for use.'

It is more economical, than the British article of ordinary make. But the local manufacture is likely to knock out all foreign importations. The Green Island Cement Company is getting a good grip of the market.' Electrical works were established in Bavaria for the first time in 1882, and then on a small scale; in 1896, these works employed 3,500 work-people, and imported optical and electrical machinery to all parts of the world. We cannot leave this interesting and important report without making one more quotation. 'Whilst, they say, "it is possible that the aggregate value of the foreign commerce of Germany is not as great as that of Great Britain, it would be difficult to say to what extent the foreign trade of Germany exceeds that of Great Britain."'

Reuter announces the sudden death of Count Muraviev, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of Russia's most distinguished diplomats. Count Muraviev belonged to one of the oldest and most influential families of the Russian aristocracy. His title, however, is of relatively modern origin, as it was conferred upon his grandfather, General Nicholas Muraviev, to whom Russia is indebted for the acquisition of the greater portion of its Siberian empire. When the Emperor Alexander III. made up his mind to cut off his son from his association with Germany and with Austria, which preceded the organization of the triple alliance as now constituted, he entrusted Count Muraviev with the not altogether pleasant duty of conveying to Berlin the news of his determination to reverse the foreign policy of Russia, and of his intention to throw his country's alliance with that of France.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Mr. Gustav Siemsen, Consul for Germany at Fuchow, has been honoured by the Emperor with the decoration of the Red Eagle.

The return of plague cases up to noon on the 23rd June showed that 6 fresh cases and 4 deaths occurred during the preceding 24 hours.

The Chinese Ministers in London and Washington have been ordered to retain their posts for some time longer on the recommendation of Li Hung Chang, who pointed out the undesirability of changes while many matters requiring settlement remained outstanding.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

CHINA MAIL'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

CHINA MAIL'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

CHINA MAIL'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

CHINA MAIL'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

FOREIGN FLAGS

FLYING AT PEKING.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE TAKU FORTS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TIENTSIN.

(Special Telegram to the "Chinese Mail")

SHANGHAI, June 22.

The nine gates of Peking are occupied by European troops, and foreign flags are flying over the city walls.

The city is completely in the hands of the European troops.

Men landed from the foreign warships at Taku have taken possession of the forts and raised their national flags.

The foreign settlements at Tientsin have been subjected to a constant bombardment by Chinese big guns, and nearly all the buildings, including the American consulate, have been destroyed.

There is much anxiety as to the condition of affairs at the capital.

The gates occupied by the foreign troops are evidently those of the Tartar city in which is situated the Imperial Palace and the Legation Buildings. The Tartar City is composed of three squares, one within the other. There are nine gates in the outermost wall. The innermost square contains the Palace, and is known by foreigners as the 'Prohibited City,' jealously guarded as it is from any possibility of external intrusion. The walls surrounding the Palace grounds, which enclose a space of about a square mile, are built of red brick and are crenellated like those surrounding the Tartar city. The next enclosure which surrounds the 'Prohibited City' is the Imperial wall, which is built of brick, rooted with yellow varnished tiles, and is some 25 feet in height and about 6 inches thick. It is pierced with four gates. The walls within the Imperial city are wide and well kept, and afford a favourite ride to the foreign inhabitants, except during the rainy season, when they become like all other roads in Peking, almost impassable. The houses in this portion of the city are chiefly occupied by military guards and various officials connected more or less with the Palace. The Legations are situated immediately outside the southern gate of this enclosure. The British Legation consists of a walled enclosure of about five acres in extent.

LI HUNG CHANG.

THE VICEROY REMAINS AT CANTON.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, June 23, 12.45 p.m.

It is officially announced here that Vice-

roy Li Hung Chang is not to leave for the

North, but is to remain at the Provincial

capital.

SCARCITY OF NEWS.

There is much anxiety in the Colony

owing to the scarcity of authentic news re-

garding the situation in the

THE NAVIGATION OF THE WEST RIVER.

CHUTNEY.

(Manufactured by the Firm of *Irvin & Sonne, Chatter & Co.*)

Despatch from Li Hung Chang.
The Chamber of Commerce received a letter on 6th June from the Government transmitting a translation for a portion of a report contained in a despatch from the Viceroy Li Hung-chang dated 14th April, together with a copy of a letter relating thereto from Vice-Admiral Seymour, asking the Chamber to use its influence with the Admiralty Office and its head, Mr. Chamberlain, to which they do you attention to make known to him when negotiating or passing Liaotung letters were addressed to this effect to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co., the China Navigation Co., the Indo-China S. N. Co., and Messrs. Bunker & Co. Replies had been received from the Secretary H. K., Canton and Macao Steamship Co. and from Messrs. Bunker & Co. on the 8th June, and from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire on the 9th June, stating that the request would be made known to the masters of steamers engaged in river navigation. A further letter from Mr. Arnold was received on the 13th June, in which he stated that Capt. Lossius of the Company's steamer which passes Liaotung, denied ever having addressed to the Admiralty Office any full agent, and averred that this was only done by Chinese steam-boats, who did so frequently, and had collisions with native craft.

"AGRANT WATERS" MURMUR.

That this wailful government in the North of China is a most striking proof of the colossal stupidity and wrong-headedness of the Manchu Palace Party in Peking. That it is almost inconceivable how in the last year of this century, and after all which has happened during the last fifty years, the anti-foreign clique could dream of turning one of China all the Treaty Powers of the world.

That another strange feature of the hapless world is the fact of the existence of a state of war in China province, while at the bulk of the Treaty Ports of the Chinese Empire trade and intercourse continue as before.

That China is a land of surprises, but it is believed this time the Empress-Dowager and the exclusive entourage headed by Prince Chun have prepared for themselves a surprise which will be of a most remarkable kind.

That I believe, even with the roundabout help of the able Li Hung-chang, the friendly relations of the Foreign Powers with the present-apology for a Guyomment can never be again restored.

That the paucity of direct news as to the safety of Foreign residents in Peking, the apparent destruction of property (if not of life) at Tientsin, and the urgent appeals for reinforcements, are causing anxiety as to what may have been done before the Allied forces have reached the front.

That the firing from the forts at Taku without warning and the reported destruction of the Foreign Concessions at Tientsin clearly show the regular troops, and not the Boxers only, are fighting against us.

That the cutting or alleged cutting of the wires does not seem to prevent the Viceroy of Canton from sending or receiving messages from the North.

That it would be a pleasant thing to hear how the *Terrible* was carried delivered and aid to Foreigners generally at Tientsin and Peking, as they did in the South African war.

That the anxiety regarding the safety of Foreigners will be deep and universal, as residents of nearly every nationality in the capital.

That, however we may regard the political and administrative history of H. E. Li Hung-chang, from the Taiping Rebellion until now, it is generally admitted he knows more accurately than any other Chinese official how to deal with a crisis like the present.

That it would not, of course, be proper for His Excellency the Two Wang to say, "Now you have made so emphatic a mess of the whole thing, you may stay a little longer in your own muddled bush," but all the same I fancy Li Hung-Chang's thoughts are:

The old hand must know the ill-timed, foolish and short-sighted policy adopted by the Peking-Tientsin party at Peking is certain to rebound against the party, and possibly also against the Dynasty; and that's that.

That it is just possible the Foreign Powers, by a joint Protectorate, may find it convenient to call in the aid and co-operation of Li Hung-chang as a sort of Honorary Director of a partially reformed temporary Government.

That I hear the Canton Trained Band on the Shunmen Concession are on the alert, and that this is "Wolf" will be responded to every time, without fail.

That the effort made by six good men and true "who are not so young as they were," say twenty years ago, to start a Reserve Force to add to the defence of the Colony, is (as you may think) an excellent idea.

That this "splendid idea" has been in the air several years, but no one has actually taken it up, and if it has remained an idea in the air all the time, it would

remain an idea, for it is not a practical point.

That the High Authorities should be able to do the rest.

That the South African War has almost passed out of view in the absorbing interest of the troubles up North.

That local matters are also at a discount, as everybody in either discussing the geography comprised between the points of Taku and Peking, or sharpening swords and drawing revolvers.

BROWNIE.

The British Medical Journal says of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil:

"It is very popular, and since all the unpleasant characteristics of Cod Liver Oil are removed, will no doubt be appreciated." Sold by all Chemists, Wholesalers and Retailers from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction, and can heartily recommend it.

It is a very valuable, and since all the unpleasant characteristics of Cod Liver Oil are removed, will no doubt be appreciated." Sold by all Chemists, Wholesalers and Retailers from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RE THE SELF GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"

June 22, 1900.

Dear Sirs.—With regard to this Crown Colony's many attempts to obtain some measure of self-government and the many rebuffs and the same received from the Admiralty Office and its head, Mr. Chamberlain, I wish to draw your attention to a statement he made in his recent speech at Birmingham on May 11, and a comment thereon in the leader of this paper on May 14. Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"You will readily see that there must be a great deal of difficulty in the way of getting a self-government for the Sanitary and medical service, inasmuch as the Chinese are not used to self-government. In Kowloon, however, a different state of things exists, and there is no reason why, in the planning out of the much-needed growth of streets now springing up, there should not be a room for self-government. The European and, I may say, the Chinese, are not used to self-government. The Sanitary Board are moving in the matter of an European reservation at Kowloon. When the necessity exists, as in the City of Victoria, Hongkong, we are, perchance, obliged to put up with the intolerable nuisance of living in a dirty, jaded, and unhygienic Chinese town. In Kowloon, however, a different state of things exists, and there is no reason why, in the planning out of the much-needed growth of streets now springing up, there should not be a room for self-government. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

In their Weekly Share Report dated Hongkong, Friday, 22nd June, Messrs Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:—

The market has ruled very quiet during the week owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the North.

The Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in Campbell, Moorhead and Company Limited, will be held on Monday, the 25th instant.

We beg to remind our constituents of the following Calls:—Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, \$25 due 1st July; Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, \$50 due 1st July; Oliver's Freshfield Mines, Limited, \$500 due 1st July. (Oliver's "B" shares) due 17th July.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have declined to \$10 per cent. premium, while the London quotation has improved to \$65.10. National have been sold at \$67 and are wanted.

Marine Insurances—Underwriters have been paid at \$262. China Traders are steady with buyers at \$55. Carbons have been negotiated at \$125.

Fire Insurances—Hongkong Fires have been placed in small lots at \$25. China Fires are in the market at \$75.

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamers have been steady and are obtainable at \$51. Indo-Chinas have been done at \$55 and are still obtainable. China and Manilla old cars, new, have been booked at \$100. China Mutuals are enquired for quotations.

Refineries—China Sugar, have changed hands at \$122.

Mining—Rations are steady at \$6. Jewels have been sold at \$124 and are offering. Bills have been dealt in at \$55.

Decks, Wharves and Docks—a Shadouk and Whampoa Docks are steady and are obtainable at \$25 per cent. premium. Kowloon Wharf shares are on offer at \$85.

Lands, Holes and Buildings—Hongkong Lands after sales of \$139 are offering at \$137. West Points are firm at \$121. Hongkong Hotels are quiet and have been done at \$124 and \$125. Apartments' Estates have hardened, and sales at \$103 have been effected.

Bilton Mills—Quotations for the Northern Mills are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars.

Cigar Companies—Albanians have been taken off the market at 10 per cent. premium. La Goumiers have been negotiated at \$100 and Hiansians at 5 per cent. premium.

Manufactures—Green Island Cements, have been fixed at rates between \$21 and \$24. A. S. Watsons are steady at \$16. Mafuris have been placed at \$11.90 but are again easier with sellers at \$11.80.

Hongkong and China Gas Company have declared a dividend of 9 per cent. for 1899. Issues have been bought at \$165 and \$167 per demand. Dairy Farms have been found buyers at \$85. Campbell Moore are wanted at \$120. The Company's report shows a credit balance of \$5,350.11, and it is proposed to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. place \$100 to Reserve and carry forward \$17,83.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the large and continued increase of Subscribers to the CHINA MAIL.

We are compelled to press further alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 1 and 4, should be sent in later than 10 a.m. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS about the hour before 3 p.m. RAIN & REID

Hongkong, APRIL 1892.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.

Artistic Printing

Done with Neatness and
Despatch
At Moderate Prices.

Programmes.

Company Reports.

Business Circulars.

Bills of Lading, etc.

Under European Supervision

China Mail Office

5 WYNDHAM STREET.

HONGKONG.

Shipping.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

MAIDZURU MARU,

Captain T. OGATA, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 23, 1900. 1365

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

APENG MARU,

Captain I. Saito, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 13, 1900. 1377

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

LIMITED.

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE Company's Steamship

KAI FONG,

Captain PINNEFELD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colon into a steamer proceeding direct to Manilla and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed by land to Manilla with Steamer.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shipments are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. M. MARSHALL,

Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. C. Office.

Hongkong, June 23, 1900. 1398

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

ANTENOR,

Captain M. H. F. JACKSON, will be despatched above on TUESDAY, the 26th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 17, 1900. 1413

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship

DIAMANTE,

Captain A. RAMAY, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHIewan, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 21, 1900. 1387

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

(Taking cargo at LONDON rates).

THE Company's Steamship

USSSES,

Captain J. BROWN, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1900. 1370

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

CHINGTU,

Captain WILLIAMS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Bow.

A duly-qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1900. 1355

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

MENELAUS,

Captain TOWELL, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th July.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1900. 1271

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

ACARA,

will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 16th July.

For Freight, apply to

SHIewan, TOMES & CO., NEW YORK

Agents.

Hongkong, June 1, 1900. 1253

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, JIBOUTI,

EGYPT, MAURITANIA,

MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX;

ASIA, CHINA, JAPAN, HOKKAIDO,

PORTS OF BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE.

AT THE CHINA MAIL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO, AND

SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA

OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

THREE PORTS OF CALL, WINDWARD TRAMPSTEAMER.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles and no cargo in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till

NOON, on the 2nd July, at 1 p.m.

the Co.'s Steamship LADY

FRANCIS, with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPICES,

CARGO, & SHIPS.

Will leave this Port for Marseilles on

TUESDAY, the 24th July.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,